

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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AND
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A. L. PRICE, Printer.

DAVID FULTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq., }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, }
A. Richards, Esq., } 41-4f

June 27, 1845.

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RAYMOND,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

September 21, 1844.

WILL SHAW,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HEALY,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.

BROWN & DEROSSETT
OFFER FOR SALE,
264 BBLs. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do
75 HDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 " N. Orleans "
12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 BAGS Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguaira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted.
50 HDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLs. " do
175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLs. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia
100 Whisky,
100 BBLs. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernon do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
do refined Whale do
15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 half bbls. } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
35 boxes }
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—vari-
ous kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
1350 Dupont's Powder—assorted,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845.

PLANTATION CLOTHING.—A few cases
just received and for sale by
Aug. 1, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

Leaf Tobacco,
25 hhd., a prime article, for sale by
Feb'y 21.—23 G. W. DAVIS.

BLANK CHECKS.—A neat article, for
sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"
AND
"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develop the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.

Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public money—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the anxious cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union, \$1 per copy.
For The Appendix, \$1 per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for \$12; Twenty-five copies for \$25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy \$2
Six copies 12
Twelve copies 24

WEEKLY.

One copy \$1
Twelve copies 12
Twenty-five copies 20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

DAILY, per year, for One copy \$10
Five copies 40
One copy 5
Twelve copies 20
Ten copies \$35

SEMI-WEEKLY, " Five copies 2
WEEKLY, " Ten copies 5
Ten copies 15

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1845.

We publish the following poetical effusion at the especial request of a friend. We believe it is a kind of a parody on a piece on the same subject, which appeared in the Chronicle some weeks since:

For the Journal.

SMITHVILLE.

Village on the Ocean shore!
Like a gem upon its wave;
Smithville! where the bull-frog roars,
And where gallinippers rave;
Where the boys are scudding by,
And the soldiers shooting past,
Where the little niggers lie
In the mornings, snug and fast,
Or, go grinning, here and there,
Like to things of night and air.

In the Atlantic's kind embrace,
With the water to your knees,
Smithville! "that's a pleasant place,"
Do get further, if you please;
Flattered by that dangerous sea,
Full of fish and oysters, both,
Smithville! "I'll just whisper thee,"
It has a most prodigious mouth,
If you get within its lid,
Gladly you'd get out, indeed.

I have seen cigars of worth,
And can tell their beauties, too,
As the smoke goes curling forth,
O'er the head, so thick and blue;
Come to Smithville—bring a box
Of long meers, and loco matches,
I'll be bound the village folks
Can outsmoke you, all to smashes;
Hearty, lazy, puffing set,
They were never beaten yet.

Now we take a pinch of snuff,
By our fingers, through our nose,
Now a sneeze, and then a puff,
Gracious me! how hard it blows.
Now our pumps do wear along—
As with bounding step we go,
Almost creaking forth in song,
"Take care, ye cottages below!"
O'er the church, o'er the grove,
Gaily o'er the beach we rove.

Now the vast expanse we view;
Such a picnic ne'er was seen;
"Over-joyful," in bottles blue;
In the midst, one cake of green
Cheese, flanked by delicious meat,
Pleasant "Port," and Champagne, far
Outshining those eyes that greet
Us, in the night, like a star;
Like the eyes that beamed on me,
From a mermaid, on the sea.

Like, it truly seemed to me,
Rays of Cat, of quenchless fire,
Which, whenever I would flee,
Was forever getting nigher;
Though I tried to turn my eye,
It would turn its own, also;
Still I wished in vain to die,
Still it would not from me go,
Smithville! I am still with thee,
Here, my latter end must be.

SOL. SMITH.

Horrible Fate of a Bridal Party.—The Bellville (Ohio) Advocate of the 17th ult., gives a full account of the melancholy loss of life attending a bridal party, which we mentioned a few days since. It appears that the 11th of July was the day appointed for the marriage of Charles H. Kettler, Esq., of Prairie du Long, Monroe county, to Miss Rosalie Huebner, dec'd., of Dutch Hill, about ten miles distant, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. Intervening about half way is the river, which then was very high, and had overflowed its banks.

After awaiting the arrival of the bride and her relatives at the place appointed for the marriage, until nearly evening, a messenger arrived with the dreadful tidings that all, except the father and son, were drowned on their way to the wedding—five women—the mother, the bride, two sisters, and a young female friend in their company, had met their deaths.

It seems that Mr. Huebner, the father, had risen early on the day before, and with his family started for the place. One carriage contained them, and as they approached the river, where the ferry was awaiting them, and were crossing the bottom on the road, which was covered with water, the horses were turned off, oversetting the carriage and its passengers into a deep slough or ravine. The water was running rapidly. The father clung to the vehicle—the son to a cluster of bushes, and were saved.

"By the assistance of some hunters, the bodies were recovered; each corpse was taken up and placed on a bier, and the sad procession, by 7 o'clock in the evening, had reached the house of mourning—thus suddenly changed to a house of mourning. The feelings of this wedding party—of the aged father, whose grey hairs are going down in sorrow to the grave, for a family thus annihilated—of the brother, who mourns for his mother and all his sisters, thus struck down together in his presence—of a lover whose heart is riven as with a thunder bolt—the feelings and emotions of such a case can neither be imagined or described.

"On the next day one grave was dug for five persons—and side by side were laid the mother, with her three daughters, and their young friend and companion, Miss Dressel.

"The funeral was attended by a vast assemblage of the neighboring country, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Dony, Lutheran preacher, of Bellville, who had attended for a very different service.

"Tears coursed down the faces of both preacher and auditory during its delivery, and the hearts of all were impressed by the affecting scene. 'What shadows we are, and what shadow's we pursue?'—Baltimore Sun.

The Title to Oregon

BY DISCOVERY.

We copy from the *National Intelligencer* the following condensed view of the grounds of claim to Oregon, founded on discovery and exploration by the navigators of Spain and England:

Besides our own claim to that part of the North-west coast lying between the Bay of San Francisco, in near 37 degrees 30 minutes north, and an uncertain latitude somewhere beyond 55 degrees, there have been three others—the Spanish, the English, and the Russian. All these claims, however, must be said to have rested on very uncertain and imperfect discoveries.

Beginning soon after the conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards, from about 1540, carried explorations up the coast of the Pacific, in the interior (1543) as high perhaps as 40 degrees north, and by sea, about the same time, as far as 40 degrees, and perhaps 43 north. (See the accounts cited by Mr. Greenhow, pp. 62, 3, 4, 5.) Here they for some time stopped their efforts.

The next navigator in these higher seas was Sir Francis Drake, who in 1579 sailed along the coast from Guatemala, "fourteen hundred leagues north," to a point beyond latitude 43 degrees north, not stated in the one of the narratives of his voyage, and given as 48 degrees in the other. (See Greenhow, 72, 3, 4, 5.) The English, as is natural, prefer the account most favorable to themselves. Mr. Greenhow gives the reasons which, in his view, invalidate that account. Burney, however, one of the highest and exactest authorities in maritime history sustains the second narrative; and, indeed, on one point he has the advantage. By all the rules of proof, the definite and specific statement is to be preferred to that which does not mention the latitude which was the northern limit of his (Drake's) course. Turning back, therefore, he ran down to a good port in latitude 38 degrees, probably the great bay of San Francisco, where he remained five weeks; and, upon a formal tender to him by the natives of the sovereignty, took regular possession of the region in the name of his mistress, Queen Elizabeth. Here again for a considerable interval ceased the English discoveries, as the Spaniards had done.

In 1588, upon the narrative of one Maldonado, arose and obtained some belief the story of a Strait of Anian, reaching the Pacific, in latitude 60 degrees north, from the Atlantic, through which he, and after him, another navigator, Admiral Ponce, pretended to have passed. These are now in all their particulars mere recognized fictions. (See Greenhow, pp. 79 to 86.) More, but we think very little more, reality attaches to the supposed discovery in 1592, by Juan de Fuca, of the long strait to which his name is now given—that between Vancouver's land and the continent. Mr. Greenhow and some others credit it; Cook, who examined, rejected it; and so do Spanish writers, finding no traces in their archives of any such expedition as that of De Fuca. To us it seems obvious that the pilot's whole tale is only a revival of the story of Maldonado and his Strait of Anian. It is true that a strait opens about a degree north of the mouth of his strait, and, as it winds about in all directions, it is easy for an ingenious person to discover therein its identity with the meanderings of the pilot's strait. Mr. Greenhow seems, however, to have overlooked a fact that stamps the whole story as a fable. The Hispano-Greek plainly says, that after sailing out of the South Sea, (he means the Pacific,) through this strait, in twenty days he came into the North Sea, by which he as plainly means the Atlantic.

In 1596, under an order from Philip II, the Spanish efforts to explore this coast were renewed in an expedition under Vizcaino; but which proceeded no further north than the Gulf of California. The attempt, under a fresh royal order, was renewed in 1602, under the same commander, with Aguilar for his Lieutenant. They surveyed with some accuracy the coast as far as latitude 42 degrees. From that point Vizcaino turned back, but Aguilar's small vessel passed Cape Mendocino, and reached in latitude 43 degrees the supposed mouth of a great river, which they took once again (though there is none there) for the ideal straits of Anian. This voyage ended in 1603, and with it, until after the expulsion of the Jesuits from California in 1767, ended the Spanish progress of exploration beyond that province, which the missionaries of that order had begun to civilize and survey in 1697.

It will thus be perceived that down to the voyages of Juan Perez in 1774, and of Bruno Heccia in 1775, the Spanish discoveries can scarcely be said to have any sure existence beyond the latitude of 43 degrees north. From that point to 48 degrees intervene the English claims of Drake's voyage; and, meantime, the Russian expeditions, beginning from Behring's first in 1733, were making their way southward. In 1741, they had got down to latitude 49 degrees; and Cook, in 1778, met their establishments at Ounashaska; Vancouver, and Portlock and Dixon still further south. As to their rights adverse to the Spanish, their Minister, Mr. Poletica, makes the following citation: "Moreover, when Don Jose Martinez was sent in 1789, by the Court of Madrid, to form an establishment on Vancouver's Island, and to remove foreigners from thence, under the pretext that all that coast belonged to Spain, he gave not the least disturbance to the Russian colonies and navigators; yet the Spanish government was not ignorant of their existence, for this very Martinez had visited them the year before. The report which Capt. Malespina made of the results of his voyage proves that the Spaniards very well knew of the Russian colonies; and in this very report it is seen that the Court of Madrid acknowledged that its possessions up to the coast of the Pacific Ocean ought not to extend to the north of Cape Blanc, taken from the point of Trinity, situated under 42 degrees 50 minutes north latitude."—(American State Papers, Foreign Relations, vol. IV, p. 861.)

This, it will be perceived, coincides with the view which we have just taken of the Spanish rights by discovery; and, indeed, Mr. Greenhow, in effect, admits nearly the same thing, when, in his fourth chapter, returning to the history of the Spanish progress of settlement and discovery, he says, (speaking of the year 1769.) "At that time little was known with any certainty of any part of

the west coast of America north of the forty-third parallel, to which latitude it had been explored by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1603." (p. 108.)

Disentangling thus from the maze of confused statements, in the English books and our own, the essential, the positive, and the chronological, we arrive at a few plain results:

I. That the Spanish title by discovery is positive up to about the point which it reached in 1543, namely, the latitude of 43 degrees north.

II. That, beyond, it is met by a positive English discovery, (Drake's) of an extent not certain, going perhaps as high as 48 degrees.

III. That the northern limit of this is again nearly met by the Russian discoveries, which came in 1741 to 49 degrees; and—

IV. We may here add, that thus far there is not a trace, not a pretence, of any manner in which a French right can have arisen that afterwards passed to us.

We have already said that the next discoveries of the Spaniards are in 1774—of the English 1778; and this brings us, with another survey—that of general dates—to another great fact: the lapse of time over which this series of discoveries along a single coast runs. They occupy near two hundred and thirty years. During that period, the shore from Mexico up to Behring's Straits had been, in the three several regions that we have mentioned, at least as continuously discovered as was the Atlantic coast of America, before Spain and England and France were considered, through their being the earliest to strike upon certain parts of them, the legitimate owners; the first, of the West Indies, Mexico and Florida; the second, of Virginia and New England; the third, of Canada. In all these instances, the proprietary right is confessed to have flowed from the having first seen the line of coast and taken formal possession of some one part of it. It was never held that all its bays or rivers must be entered. To have waited for this would have bred eternal counter-claims, incapable of ever being settled.

The principle of discovery, in a word, has ever been that just stated; and upon it the national claims to almost every greater eastern portion of this continent were conceded, by the civilized world, to each nation of which a navigator first ascertained the general existence there of continuous land. All this may be said to have been settled, down to Cape Horn, within the first hundred years: why must the period be prolonged to two hundred and thirty years upon a coast only about half as long?

If, as is apparent, the three general discoveries of that coast had been already made, why should the time be prolonged? Especially why, when the prolongation can only serve to augment the difficulties of adjustment and involve the claimants in disputes inextricable?

Let us resume our historical narrative, and see whether just the effect mentioned does not follow from our consenting to look upon the coast, thus generally discovered, as still open to discovery at particular points—to discovery such as could confer a general territorial right that could even extinguish much older ones, along a coast already frequently discovered. This is manifestly the great question as to our obtaining, through Capt. Gray's discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, a title within shores already appropriated—a title giving the entire space, north and south, from the mountains to the sea, watered by the branches of that river. This river-mouth doctrine is a very bold one, if to be thus applied; and would prove a very losing one, if brought over to the Mississippi, of the first discovery of whose mouth by the Spaniards, there is not a shadow of doubt, near one hundred and fifty years before the French, who granted it to us, ever saw one rill of its waters any where.—But let us proceed.

In 1763, the English acquired by treaty from France all her Canadian possessions and their dependencies; the Spanish, all her territory and claims in the valley of the Mississippi. By this cession, England came into undisputed proprietorship of a region extending west, along the 49th parallel, at least as far as the chain of the Rocky Mountains. So all our own subsequent treaties with her have admitted; thus bringing her eastern territory into the same continuity as we in part found our claim on with the disputed shores of the Pacific. Thus if contiguity be any basis of a right, (which we deny,) hers dates from 1763; ours at most from 1803.

From about 1770 to 1779, the Spaniards formed, at eight different points along the shores of California, settlements extending as far as San Francisco, (in 38 degrees)—the most northern point which they ever settled, or even occupied, except Nootka, for the short time during which they held it, after expelling Meares, Colnett, and others found there, and until they restored it to England by the Nootka Sound Convention.

We have already mentioned the Spanish expeditions of Juan Perez and of Heccia, in 1774 and 1775. In the former, Queen Charlotte's Island, Nootka Sound, and a few other points from 54 degrees north to 49, are supposed to have been discovered.—(See Greenhow, p. 116.) But Mr. Greenhow, though evidently partial to the Spanish discoveries, as now conferring (he thinks) title on us, thus sums up the results of the voyage:

"In this voyage, the first made by the Spaniards along the northwest coast of America since 1603, very little was learned, except that there was land, on the eastern side of the Pacific, as far north as the latitude of fifty-four degrees. The Government of Spain, perhaps, acted wisely in concealing the accounts of the expedition, which reflected little on the courage or the science of its navigators; but it has thereby deprived itself of the means of establishing beyond question, the claim of Perez to the discovery of the important harbor called Nootka Sound, which is now, by general consent, assigned to Capt. Cook."

Here, we fear, is the recognition of a new, though seemingly rational principle, which it would have been at least more politic to have left to our adversaries to discover. For the consequences are extensive—invaluing, of necessity, for the like reason, all other discoveries of Spain not by her made known; and within this category fall the voyage of Juan de Fuca, and it may even seem that of Heccia, Bodega, and Maurelle; of which (important as they are considered) the publication was never made by the Spanish Government, nor, indeed, made at all, except that of Maurelle's Journal, obtained in manuscript by Jas. Barrington, and by him (1781) embodied (in a translation) in his *Miscellanies*.—(See Greenhow, 117, et seq.) Thus, Cook's Journals having been published in 1784, his discoveries take precedence of Heccia, and of Bodega at least, if not of Maurelle. Such, at least, is the effect of Mr. Greenhow's doctrine; and, moreover, he himself afterwards affirms that Cook "saw no part of the west coast of America, south of Mount San Jacinto, or Edgecumbe, which had not been previously seen by Perez, Bodega, or Heccia; and, after passing that point, he was, as he frequently admits, aided, and in a measure guided by the accounts of the Russian voyages."

The observation of the English were, however, infinitely more minute and more important in their results than those of any or all the other navigators who had preceded them in the exploration of the North Pacific: for, by determining accurately the positions of the principal points on the coasts of Asia and America bounding the sea, they first afforded the means of ascertaining the extent of those continents, and the degree of their proximity to each other, respecting which, the most erroneous ideas had been adopted; and the comparative ease and security with which they executed this task, served to dispel the apprehensions, previously entertained, with regard to expeditions through that quarter of the ocean."—pp. 158-9.)

There remain to speak of but two Spanish voyages—that of Arteaga and Bodega, in 1779; and that of Galiano and Valdes, in 1792. Of the first of these, we need only repeat what Mr. Greenhow says at page 125, that it visited nothing which had not before been examined by Cook; and his account of the second (at pp. 239, 240) makes it clear that it did little or nothing, except to attend Vancouver in a part of his course.

We have thus brought down this compend and chronology of discovery and occupation on the northwest coast of America, to the immediate facts (nearly of the same date) beyond which it seems to us almost needless to descend—we mean the Nootka Sound Convention of 1790, and Gray's discovery of the mouth of the Columbia in 1792. The subsequent history belongs to the living generation of men still fit for action; and it needs not, therefore, any elucidation such as we have given of remoter events.

It will be perceived that we have chosen, in the sketch just traced, to follow mainly the authority of Mr. Greenhow, who has generally given with faithfulness, matters of fact, although he often reasons ill from them. On the whole, his book does him credit for the research he has bestowed upon it. Yet he is obviously quite too much the advocate of every ground of our claims to Oregon: for, as we set up some four or five adverse titles, there can surely be but one of them which is good.

To destroy Insects on Plants.—Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted; or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees, in particular, were remarkably improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It has been likewise observed that the verdure and other healthful appearances were perceptibly increased, for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

Combined evils of Intemperance.—Its march of ruin is ever onward! It reaches abroad to others—involves the family and social circles—and spreads woe and sorrow on all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart—bereaves the doting mother—extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength—sickness, not health—death, not life. It makes wives, widows—children, orphans—fathers, fiends—and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fever—feeds rheumatism—nurses gout—welcomes epidemics—invites cholera—imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses—and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies—fosters quarrels—and cherishes riots. It contemns laws, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler—the aliment of the counterfeiter—the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverence, fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, sears virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring—helps the husband to massacre his wife—and aids the child to grind the paternal axe. It burns up man—consumes woman—detests life—causes God, and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses—nurses perjury—defiles the jury-box—and stains the judicial emblem. It bribes votes—disqualifies voters—corrupts elections—pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator—dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor—terror, not safety—despair, not hope—misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful devastation, and insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, slays reputation, blights confidence, and wipes out national honor—then curses the world, and laughs at its ruin.

The Bachelor's Guide.—An ancient rhyme divides female beauty into four orders as follows:

'Long and lazy,
Little and loud,
Fair and foolish,
Dark and proud.'